



LABOR CLARTON

LEADING ARTICLES—March 27, 1931

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION OF INTEREST TO LABOR
TYRANNY OF MACHADO IN CUBA
NEWS NOTES FROM WORLD OF LABOR
STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND
VOICE FROM THE PAST
CULINARY TRADES' FIGHT IN CLEVELAND

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THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership, begin to do so now.

LABOR TEMPLE

SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albia.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet 2nd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market.
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday—373 Golden Gate avenue.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 768 Page.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 65—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 984, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 2nd Wednesday at 8 p. m., 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 314 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—112 Valencia.

this
food
question . .

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one roof, the prices. It
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food shopping.



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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXX

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 27, 1931

No. 8

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION OF INTEREST TO LABOR

President Green of A. F. of L. Reviews Legislation

In a circular letter addressed to organized labor President William Green of the American Federation of Labor reviews the activities of the last session of the Seventy-first Congress as follows:

Organized labor accomplished much while the last session of the Seventy-first Congress was in session. Despite the shortness of the session and the absolute necessity of passing many appropriation bills to permit the government to function and also farm relief measures, both houses of Congress gave intense consideration to much of the remedial legislation proposed by labor.

For years we had urged the enactment of legislation that would require contractors erecting federal buildings to pay the prevailing rate of wages. A bill became a law providing for the prevailing rate to be paid on all public buildings in the United States and the District of Columbia by contractors and sub-contractors. If the contracting officer and the contractor cannot agree on the proper wages to be paid the Department of Labor makes a decision and that is final. The bill was passed and signed by the President and the provisions of the law are being written in all specifications for public buildings.

Other measures that will have far-reaching effect are the Saturday half-holiday laws for more than 450,000 Federal employees and the 44-hour week for 150,000 postal employees. When the proposals were first introduced they met with active opposition, but Labor continued its agitation and the bills became laws. They will have a great moral effect on private employers.

Two of the three Wagner bills became laws after a most persistent agitation by Labor. One of them provides for the advance planning of public works. In good times a commission will consider what public works are necessary and provide all the required plans and specifications. When there is evidence of a depression the plans will be carried out, thus giving employment to many thousands of workers. The other Wagner bill which became a law provides for the collection of statistics regarding changes in employment, total wages paid, and the total hours of employment in the service of the Federal government, the states and political sub-divisions thereof. The Wagner bill to create a Federal Employment Service passed both houses, but was vetoed by the President.

Bills of Interest to Labor Passed

Bills of especial interest to labor which passed Congress and became laws are those providing for: Prevailing rates of wages on public buildings, Saturday half-holiday for more than 450,000 Federal employees, advance planning for public works to be constructed during depression, four-hour day on Saturday for 150,000 postal employees, creation of a department of labor in Porto Rico, extension of provisions of the vocational and rehabilitation act to Porto Rico, retirement act for Panama Canal employees, increase in wages for employees in the custom service, appropriating \$500,000 additional to increase the border immigration patrol, appropriations of nearly a billion dollars for public works and highways, appropriation of \$178,000 to collect complete statistics of changes in employment, total wages paid, and total hours of employment in the service of the Federal government, states and political sub-divisions thereof, modernization of three battleships in the government navy yards and arsenals, requiring all work on eleven

new destroyers at a cost of \$51,700,000 to be performed in the navy yards and arsenals when it does not cost appreciably more than by contract, \$10,000,000 appropriated to begin construction, extra compensation for overtime service performed by immigration inspectors and other employees of the immigration service, books for the adult blind, appropriating an additional \$500,000 for improving the United States employment service, increase of \$200 in wages for railroad locomotive, bureau of safety and hours of service inspectors.

Obnoxious Bills Defeated

Several obnoxious bills were defeated through the opposition of labor. The bill providing for the unification of the immigration and customs border patrol passed the House, but failed of passage in the Senate. This was opposed by labor on the ground that the object was to enforce only one law—the Volstead act. It was not believed that our immigration service should be contaminated as was the Coast Guard. A bill providing for waiving trials by jury in the district courts of the United States passed the House but was not acted upon by the Senate. A jury trial is a right guaranteed by the constitution, and labor will insist upon its retention.

Because of congestion in the Senate, Senator Norris and other senatorial friends of labor recommended that no effort be made in the last session to press our anti-injunction bill. Senator Norris thought it would be best to let it go over until the next session when there would be a better chance for its favorable passage. As Senator Norris

To Whom Did They Protest?

The campaign to "put over" the "Charter of Doubt" which closed with Thursday's election was not without the usual dirty politics indulged in so frequently by those interested in foisting the schemes of self-seeking corporations upon the community. Reports to the effect that "police, firemen and other city employees had rebelled against" an assessment "levied against them to help finance the fight against the charter" were put in circulation by an evening newspaper that has been boosting the makeshift proposed charter. Details of the "rebellion" were not furnished.

"The printers," says this same newspaper, "who have had to meet unemployment assessments and a two-day lay-off each month, were told their local would have to give \$500" to the campaign fund. "Members of several labor unions, including the taxicab drivers and typographical craft, also protested assessments made against them to fill the anti-charter treasury," says this organ.

Speaking advisedly, the Labor Clarion can say that "no assessment" was made against the Typographical Union, and that the donation of \$500 to the campaign fund was freely made by vote of the membership. If any protest was made it was not made at the meeting at which the action was taken and the officers of the union have no knowledge of any "protest." Furthermore, the taxicab drivers, instead of being "forced" to contribute \$1000, freely donated \$100 to the fund.

is leading the fight for our anti-injunction legislation we accepted his advice. No man in the Senate has more knowledge of what can and cannot be done than Senator Norris. He is also well informed as to the proper time to press our legislation.

Several bills supported by labor passed Congress but were vetoed by the President. An increase of \$100 per year for 926 underpaid village letter carriers met with the disapproval of the President. It was given a pocket veto. The Muscle Shoals bill which provided a practical method of disposing of that great project and would give work to thousands of unemployed met with a veto.

Maternity and infancy bills passed both houses, but failed of passage because the filibuster in the Senate prevented discussion of amendments.

The House passed the immigration bill providing for a decrease in the immigration quotas of 90 per cent. The same percentage also applied to countries in the western hemisphere. The bill reached the Senate during the filibuster and despite frequent efforts to have it taken up and acted upon it failed to pass, although a great majority of the Senators would have voted favorably.

Defeated Through Trickery

One bill that would have passed the House by a large majority was not permitted to come to a vote through trickery. This was the seamen's bill which had passed the Senate. It provided that a vessel should take as many seamen away from the United States as it brought here. It is the practice to smuggle immigrants into the country by passing them off as seamen. A ship will bring in from 25 to 100 immigrants as extra "seamen" and they will remain in this country. Many of these are Chinamen and others from the barred zone. The big shipping interests, both foreign and domestic, fought the bill. Representative Free of California gave great assistance to the shipowners to defeat the bill.

A bill providing for the industrial education of persons who lost their jobs through the introduction of machinery so that they may engage in some other occupation passed the House but was lost in the filibuster in the Senate.

The Saturday half-holiday bill for all employees of the Government except in the Postal Service passed the House March 2 after most earnest efforts to have it put to a vote. The chairman of the Civil Service Committee had been promised by the speaker a few days before that he would recognize him to move to suspend the rules to pass the bill, but it was not until March 2 that the recognition was given. Besides civil employees of the Government, the employees of all federal courts come under the law.

So-Called "Equal Rights"

Hearings on the objectionable equal rights amendment to the Constitution of the United States were held, but the opposition was so great in both houses of Congress that no action was taken. If the proposed amendment would be ratified by the states all state laws to protect women would be made void and Congress thereafter would enact all laws in relation to women. This would be a burden at which members of Congress rebelled. Labor opposed the proposed amendment vigorously.

Efforts to increase first-class postage rates were unavailing, as the Secretary of the Post Office

(Continued on Page 12)

TYRANNY OF MACHADO IN CUBA

Bankers Call Halt on Military Expenditures

Whether the tyrannical government of President Gerardo Machado of Cuba can survive may be determined within the coming week. That government, hater of liberty, destroyer of labor unions and partner of Wall street, has been driven into a corner by Wall street, because Wall street is cold-blooded in its partnerships, says Chester M. Wright of I. L. N. S. in a Washington dispatch. He continues:

There is due to the Chase National Bank of New York \$20,000,000, which, barring a miracle, the Cuban government cannot pay.

The Chase National Bank has demanded of Machado that he cut Cuban government expenses and specifically that he reduce the size of the army.

The army offers the only chance for a cut of expenses, and the army is the one institution that Machado dares not touch.

Consequently Machado must pay, and if he pays at any time in the near future he must cut down the army, without which he cannot remain in power. He is at a crossroads, and there are those who believe he may yet see the wisdom of moving from the crossroads to a flying field, as more than one of his adversaries has done within the past two years.

Liberty a Mockery in Island

Meanwhile in Cuba all guarantees are inoperative. There is no freedom of speech, of press, or of assemblage. The writ of habeas corpus has been destroyed. Court trials are no longer available. Legislative and judicial functions have been usurped by the dictator, even to the point of changing court orders.

In six months 8000 Cubans have been in and out of prison, for political reasons. Two thousand remain in prison. No prisoner has been released through court process. Where prisoners have been released it has been by order of the dictatorship, for political reasons.

Habeas Corpus a Dead Letter

Colonel Aurelio Hevia, noted Cuban, veteran of the war of liberation and holder of several cabinet portfolios, one of Machado's prisoners, has sought in five courts to institute habeas corpus proceedings. His case demonstrates the collapse of the courts. In each of eight courts his counsel has been told the court lacked jurisdiction. His counsel has exhausted the court system and Hevia remains in prison.

Not one prisoner has been released by or through any proceeding instituted by himself, his counsel or his friends.

Fully 5000 Cubans are in exile in the United States. Of these about 2500 are in New York while others are grouped in Washington, Key West, Miami and a few other cities.

No Unions Function Freely

Not a union is able to function freely in Cuba. Unions exist, but by sufferance and for "good behavior."

Assassinations have continued since May 18, after a hiatus of a few months. Since May 18 three journalists have been killed, among others, to pay the penalty for opposing Machado's tyranny.

Cubans in the United States are watching with deepest interest the outcome of the financial crisis, with \$20,000,000 due, no money in the treasury and a deficit on the nation's books.

UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE

Despite a year that has taxed the strength of the industrial world generally, life insurance has forged ahead of reasonable expectations and the Union Labor Life Insurance Company has reported a 30 per cent gain in individual insurance

in force, with a substantial gain in group insurance, according to the report of President Matthew Woll to the annual meeting of the shareholders of the company held in Baltimore.

President Woll's report points to a growing interest in life insurance on the part of the trade union movement, manifested in various ways.

LABOR DEMANDS RADIO RIGHTS

Speaking before the Progressive Conference on Economic Problems, called by United States Senators Norris, Cutting, Costigan, LaFollette and Wheeler at the Carlton Hotel, Washington, Edward N. Nockels, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the radio broadcasting channels were rapidly being monopolized and would become the voice of the power trust and the big business interests. He urges the progressives to wake up and protect this last great natural resource for the people. As evidence of the radio trust's effort to obtain control of radio he showed that already the Federal Radio Commission had allocated forty of the most desirable wave lengths to forty corporations which form the radio monopoly and asked: "If the radio commission can find as little difficulty in allocating forty clear channels to this group or class, then why should it have difficulty in finding one clear channel for the American labor movement, which represents 4,000,000 dues-paying workers?"

REJECTS OLD AGE PENSION

Governor Leslie of Indiana has vetoed a bill that would establish an old age pension system at the option of the counties of that state.

A useful publication, "State and County Officials," just issued by the Recorder Printing and Publishing Company, has reached the editor's desk. It bears the Allied Printing Trades label.

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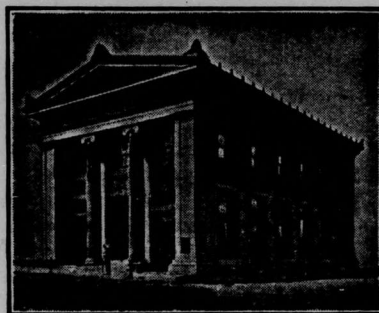


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NEWS NOTES FROM WORLD OF LABOR

The level of farm prices in February was the lowest in twenty years, according to a survey of the Department of Agriculture.

The Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and New York City has asked each of its affiliated unions to state its official stand on unemployment insurance.

The New York Legislature has adopted a resolution petitioning Congress to submit to the conventions of the several states a resolution calling for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Five thousand coal miners in several Welsh colliers went on strike March 10 in protest against a wage cut of 7 pence per day, ordered by the Joint Conciliation Board.

The call for the fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers has been issued. The convention will be held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, June 29-July 3.

While declaring that people who opposed the use of machinery were standing in the way of progress, the Montreal Trades and Labor Council recently said that wherever possible machinery used in Canada should be made in Canada.

Employment in New England, the southeast and southwest, is gaining, Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee on Employment, said March 9 on the basis of reports from representatives of the committee.

President Benjamin Schlesinger of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been given a three months' leave of absence to recuperate from ill health brought on by the strain of strikes in the garment industry of New York City last year.

Affiliation of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with the American Federation of Labor was discussed at a two-day conference held at the A. F. of L. Building, Washington, last week. No definite agreement was made and negotiations will be continued.

What is said to be the largest single structural steel contract ever placed in this country was received March 18 by the United States Steel Corporation when it booked 125,000 tons from the Metropolitan Square Corporation, which is building "Radio City" in New York for John D. Rockefeller interests.

America has learned some lessons from the present depression and is tackling the problem of unemployment with measures of permanent value, Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, told the Richmond, Va., Committee on Unemployment and the Richmond League of Women Voters recently.

A plea for unemployment insurance was made recently by Governor Roosevelt of New York in an address before the Life Underwriters' Association of the City of New York. He asked his audience to study the subject with an open mind and predicted that such insurance would be universal within a few years.

Fee-charging employment agency managers in New York City must submit to fingerprinting in order to remain in business after May 4, according to a rule promulgated by the City Department of Licenses. This action follows the introduction of a bill at Albany to transfer the licensing and supervision of the agencies from the cities to the State Department of Labor.

Trade unionists throughout Tennessee and other Southern states are vigorously protesting the re-

pudiation by O'Bryan Bros., Nashville, of an agreement of twenty years' standing that they have had with the United Garment Workers of America. Scrapping of the agreement carried with it a wage cut of from 25 to 33½ per cent and an increase from eight to nine hours in the working day.

With the Fashion-Made mills in Philadelphia, employing some 150 workers, settling up, making the tenth settlement since the big strike of full fashioned hosiery workers began more than a month ago, the spirit of the 2500 strikers still out is high. The agreement was made in an exchange of letters with officials of the American Federation of full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

Boston Typographical Union No. 13 is preparing an elaborate welcome for the delegates to the convention of the International Typographical Union, which will be held in Boston the second week of September. A convention committee of twenty-five members of the local is functioning, with Leo F. Green, president, as chairman; John O. Battis, as treasurer, and J. Arthur Moriarity, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, as secretary.

The immense profits of North Carolina private compensation insurance companies, as compared with benefits to workers and employers under the state-controlled Ohio plan, is explained by Josephus Daniels, editor "News and Observer." Mr. Daniels was Secretary of the Navy under President Wilson. The newspaper asks, "Why Profit from Injuries of Industrial Workers?" In one year private insurance companies collected \$2,799,962 in premiums and returned but \$1,792,602 in benefits.

TREATING COMMUNISTS ROUGHLY

Ben Boloff, organizer for the Young Communist League, was sentenced to 10 years in prison in Portland, Ore., on March 3. He had been convicted of criminal syndicalism. The maximum term was imposed by the court despite a recommendation of leniency by the jury. Exhibits offered as evidence by the prosecution included excerpts from the Communist Manifesto; Lenin's "The State and Revolution," and copies of the New York "Daily Worker." These exhibits were cited to prove the State's contention that the Communists intend to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat by force. Eleven other Communists are held for trial.

EMPLOYMENT SHOWS GAIN

Employment in manufacturing industries now is beginning to show the first gain in more than a year, according to an announcement made by William M. Doak, Secretary of Labor, following computation of the Labor Department index figures for February covering numbers at work and total payrolls. The February index, computed as of the 15th of the month, rose to 74.1 points for February from 73.1 points for January, an advance of one point or of 1.4 per cent. Payrolls rose 7.5 per cent. The February index figure was reported at 67.0 against 62.3 in January. Both indices are below the returns for February, 1930.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS ORGANIZE

Permanent organization of the Inside Association of Electrical Workers occurred in Oakland last Sunday, with representatives from all over California in attendance. The temporary organization had been made in Sacramento a year ago. The new body is, of course, closely affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. A. O. Hansen, business agent of Local 340, Sacramento, was elected president and Albert E. Cohn

of Local No. 6, San Francisco, was named secretary-Treasurer. Five members were elected to comprise an advisory board.

Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

From the Sacramento Valley Union Labor Bulletin it is learned that Clarence A. Showalter, who was well known to many members of No. 21, died in a Fresno hospital last week. "Sho" was 58 years of age, had worked in all sections of the country, and his passing is mourned by all who knew him. Mr. Showalter was a workman of exceptional ability, and was a man of high intellectual attainments.

Harry S. Hornage, popular and perennial secretary of Stockton Typographical Union, was a visitor in San Francisco this week and renewed acquaintance with those at headquarters.

William S. Darrow, president of the California Conference of Typographical Unions, was in San Francisco early this week, and while visiting the headquarters of the Conference called at the union offices.

The New York American and Evening Journal recently installed eight new linotype machines, increasing the number of typesetting machines in use in that composing room to an even one hundred.

In addition to having one of the greatest newspapers in the United States, Mr. Adolph Ochs is one of the fairest and most liberal employers in the industry. Before the Honolulu Advertising Club recently Mr. Ochs gave the following facts concerning relationship between employer and employee on the New York Times: "We have 3500 employees and our payroll is more than \$175,000 a week. We average about \$50 a week for ALL employees. * * * We have all our employees under group life insurance; have a pension system, by which after 25 years a man can be retired on 50 per cent of his average annual salary for the past ten years. All employees have their full pay when ill for as many weeks as they have years in the employ of the Times. * * * I believe the Times has been well rewarded for we have an esprit de corps such as does not exist, I believe, in any other newspaper in the world. There isn't a man in our organization who doesn't take pride in presenting his card stamped with 'The New York Times'."

The label contest inaugurated by the Allied Printing Trades Council last month is beginning to show results. Non-labeled printed matter is being returned in greatly increased quantities; each week thousands of pieces are mailed back to those by whom they were issued. A number of buyers of printing have been contacted, and many have promised to demand the union label on all future work.

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Among nominees for local offices and I. T. U. delegate mentioned in last week's Mailer Notes, "James Stacker and James Enright" should have read "Joseph Stocker and Joseph Enright." The writer offers due apologies for the error.

The intimation made by the Cleveland scribe in the March Journal that the income of the M. T. D. U. is too low may be significant of proposed legislation at the Boston convention looking to increase same. The perpetual officeholders of the Cleveland local are strong advocates of an M. T. D. U. They have controlled and dominated the Cleveland local, it is alleged, for years. Finn of Cleveland was sent to Dallas, Texas, in that strike fiasco. The perennial officeholders of Mailers' Union No. 2 are, it is said, among those who fed at the crib of the M. T. D. U. when that organization was flush with coin.

The Cleveland scribe announces that "the latch string hangs on the outer wall" for past and present officers of the M. T. D. U. Not at all surprising. The history of the M. T. D. U. shows that many statesmen of the M. T. D. U. locals are always for, and with, the party in power, so long as the representatives of the dominant party have favors to bestow upon local celebrities.

An Eastern correspondent asks how it came about that Harry Cullen of Newark, N. J., was paid December 1, 1930, \$33.40 for "organization work" in Dunnellen, N. J. It is understood that he is business agent or representative of the Bindery Workers. What the Mailers should know is, How could he serve either them or the Bindery Workers in a discussion with employers involving a jurisdictional question of craft phase, for instance, single wrapping, or should a benefit of doubt arise, which trade would get the benefit? With such representation prevalent, is it any wonder that Mailer members of the M. T. D. U. especially show retrogression rather than progression? Such procedure, in the writer's opinion, is another good reason for locals of the M. T. D. U. withdrawing from that organization and lining up with the so-called outlaw locals under the banner of one international—the I. T. U. Some day, too, the members of the M. T. D. U. will find out how badly they've been kidded by past and present officials, "master minds," and alleged labor "leaders" of that "sinking ship," the M. T. D. U. They seek to perpetuate and cling to ideas and ideals of a past that has gone for good. The admission has been made by members who are now paying per capita to the M. T. D. U. that the reason, if any, for the existence of an M. T. D. U. has long since passed. Their weak reasons for continuing to pay it is that it might give them protection. The so-called outlaw locals still maintain, and we believe correctly, too, that per capita to the M. T. D. U. never has been, nor can never be anything else than a tax from which working mailers receive no benefits whatever. Information of a reliable nature is to the effect that Milwaukee and Chicago locals are among, if not the two most prosperous locals in the country at this time, for which great credit is due to the statesmanship displayed by Presidents Lepp and Giacola and their efficient set of officers.

VICTORY FOR BOOKBINDERS

Complete victory was won by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, under the presidency of John B. Haggerty, in the long court fight in New York. The claim of Mary J. Murphy of Local Union 43, who sought to restrain the International Union from organizing and from carrying out a contract with the Bookbinders' Trade Association, was dismissed by Judge William Collins. The Toronto 1930 convention of the International Union authorized the executive council to organize the unorganized bindery workers in New York in a branch in direct affiliation with the International, with particular reference to shops of the Bookbinders' Trade Association. Miss Murphy sought to restrain the International from organizing and carrying out a contract entered into with the association by the International. The Bookbinders' Trade Association then sought to restrain Local 43 from interfering with the carrying out of the contract entered into by the International Brotherhood and to compel the International to live up to its contract. The International replied that it desired to live up to the contract. Under the decision it is free to pursue that course.

TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT

Establishment of a garden farm, where unemployed men and those wishing to learn farming may work, is suggested in Bakersfield, Calif. A local organization is raising money for the project. It is believed it can be made self-supporting.

COURT DECISION PAVES WAY FOR PEACE IN MINERS' RANKS

The foundation for peace in the ranks of the United Mine Workers of America in District 12, comprising the Illinois coal field, was laid March 6, when Judge Harry Edwards in the Sangamon County Court, in Springfield, Ill., signed a formal decree ending the legal fight which has lasted for fifteen months.

Terms of the decree provide that the International Union, with headquarters in Indianapolis, is the only bona fide miners' organization on the North American continent; that John L. Lewis, Philip Murray and Thomas Kennedy are the duly elected and qualified president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the International Union; that the international constitution adopted in March, 1930, is the constitution governing the miners' organization; that District 12 is a subordinate branch of the International Union; that officers elected by the district in December, 1930, are the duly elected and qualified officers of the district and that the contract with the coal operators in Illinois was negotiated by the district officials.

The International Union of Miners formed on March 10, 1930, at Springfield is without standing and does not represent the membership in the mine workers' organization, the decree states, and the slate is wiped clean in regard to dues and assessments paid to officials of the contending factions during the court battle.

Following the court decree all contempt of court cases instituted against John L. Lewis and District 12 provisional officials, as well as officials of local unions, were dismissed, as was also a libel suit for \$250,000 brought by A. C. Lewis, District 12 attorney, against President John L. Lewis.

UNION-MADE PAPER

The Holyoke (Mass.) Central Labor Union is making an appeal to unions and central bodies in behalf of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers. Controversies arising over the use of the Paper Makers' union label, it is declared, have made it difficult to obtain union water-marked paper in many localities. "The paper makers here," says the circular, "enjoy the best wage rate and working conditions of any paper center. The company has been fair to paper makers and all labor, and it is hoped you will do your best to see that union water-marked paper, made in Holyoke, Mass., is used." The paper makers are in need of more steady work, it is stated, and "this will result if you and other union organizations will insist on having union water-marked papers instead of accepting alibis and non-union paper from your printer." The assertion is made that it is possible to get the very best of papers in book, bond, ledger, cover, mimeograph and other grades with the union water mark.

WILL FIGHT WAGE REDUCTIONS

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a warning to all interested that labor will fight any attempt to reduce wages with all the strength it possesses. He declared that wage reduction at this time would delay the return to normal conditions for two years or more. "Economic conditions will improve," he said, "when the masses of the people are employed and are paid high wages."

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State Compensation Insurance Fund

Excerpt from a Report by Will J. French, Director

The report of business transacted during the calendar year 1930 by the State Compensation Insurance Fund has been submitted to Governor Rolph and the Department of Finance. The premiums written increased \$88,943.07, the total amount being \$7,743,745.57, as compared with \$7,654,802.50 for 1929. The overhead expenses for the year 1930, which is the ratio of expenses incurred to premium earned, was 14.48 per cent. This is a slight increase over 1929 figures, but is well under the average for the last six years.

It is expected that 1931 will be a critical year for all compensation insurance carriers. The premiums depend entirely upon the payrolls of industry. The depression of 1930 will be reflected in the returns for 1931. Judging from the experience of the compensation companies in 1922, following the dull year of 1921, it is not unreasonable to anticipate a general reduction in the State premium volume during 1931. This may be offset by the hoped-for trade revival.

The surplus of the State Fund amounts to \$1,403,246.07. The employers of California have more and more shown their preference for the services given by the State Fund to injured employees, to say naught of the substantial dividends returned yearly to the assured.

Erroneous Story About Mines Closing

A statement has received publicity to the effect that the chairman of the California Industrial Accident Commission admitted "that closing of mines of all sorts in California had resulted recently from the increasing cost of workmen's compensation insurance." No such report was made to any paper or individual. The chairman does not know of a single mine that has closed for this reason. The newspapers have corrected the story.

In a reply to the article it was pointed out that there are between 5000 and 6000 miners in California. More than 500 have been killed in the last fifteen years, in excess of 700 permanently injured, and approximately 3500 temporary injuries sustained. A strong plea was made for intensive safety work on the part of each mine operator. There is no substitute for this needed activity, which must be kept up each minute if the desired results are to be obtained. Rates for compensation insurance will come down when the deaths and injuries are reduced in number, and not before. That this is not impossible is shown by the record of the Phelps Dodge Corporation of Bisbee, Ariz. Without state inspection, and depending entirely upon its own energies, the corporation was able to publish a reduction list from 2386 "lost time accidents" in 1924 to 90 in 1929, a 96.4 per cent decrease.

More Inspectors Needed

The Industrial Accident Commission does not set mining rates. The insurance commissioner has the jurisdiction. The larger the volume of accidents the higher the premiums and the heavier the human costs. There is only one engineer on the commission's staff to inspect mines, tunnels, quarries and dredges. He has been given an assistant, but the two men cannot begin to cover the work. It is likely the California Legislature will act so that a staff of engineers and inspectors will be available for the mining industry. All other industries should receive like service. The Hetch Hetchy disasters affect the compensation insurance rate for tunneling, but not for mining. The latter is entirely separate.

The Industrial Accident Commission realizes the tremendous difficulties that face the mine operators and is anxious to co-operate in every way. The price for an ounce of gold is \$20.67, exactly

the sum received more than fifty years ago. All costs of doing business have gone up. Many mines are not producing paying ore. Some are operating at a loss. The total number of miners is small; the deaths and injuries among those in the group are, unfortunately, very high, and there is no way for the mine operator to carry his compensation premium along with the other costs in determining the price of the sum received for the precious metal. Above all, the human factors have not been sufficiently stressed in the discussions about rates, for human lives and crippled men are making their sad contributions to the vexatious problem.

Proposed Legislation

At each session of the California Legislature there are introduced bills that deal with the workmen's compensation, insurance and safety act and the State Compensation Insurance Fund. This is to be expected. Views will vary, and amendments to the law will be considered and adopted all down the years.

The Industrial Accident Commission is opposing bills that it is believed will injure the system, and particularly those measures that are thought to be detrimental to the State Compensation Insurance Fund. This opposition is presented in good faith. The commission is of the opinion that legislators and citizens have a perfect right to object to the state fund, but it is felt that while the law providing for its operation is on the statute books, efforts should be made by its friends to nullify attacks.

ROLPH TO HEAR MOONEY COUNSEL

Frank P. Walsh, noted attorney and counsel for Tom Mooney, will appear before Governor James Rolph, Jr., of California in April to argue the new application for pardon for Mooney, recently submitted. The argument is to be heard shortly after the State Legislature adjourns. If Governor Rolph can be moved to free Mooney it is believed that the pardon of Warren K. Billings will automatically follow, since both were convicted of participation in the Preparedness Day bombing in San Francisco on practically the same perjured evidence.

Meanwhile two national committees with headquarters in New York are actively spreading the facts in the case. They are distributing to a far-reaching list of clergymen and lay citizens in every State copies of the 1930 decisions by the California Supreme Court, pardon board, and Governor Young, which denied pardons to both prisoners.

Bound with the decisions is the dissenting opinion by Justice William H. Langdon of the California Supreme Court on the Billings appeal scoring the majority decision as "indefensible." Each recipient is asked to write Governor Rolph what he thinks of those decisions.

The church committee includes 100 Protestant, Jewish and Catholic clergymen. It is headed by Bishop Francis J. McConnell, president of the Federal Council of Churches.

PEOPLE HAVE LOST FAITH

Speaking over the Pacific Coast network of the United Broadcasting Company at Spokane, Senator Dill of Washington recently scored President Hoover for failure of relief from present economic ills, claiming that between five and six million people are unemployed and 25,000,000 people are in constant fear of want. Two things are responsible, he asserted. The first is that the purchasing power of the producer has been destroyed, and the sec-

ond, the people have lost faith in business men, bankers, newspapers, public officials and themselves.

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MUSICIANS AND THE THEATERS

The successful conclusion of the struggle of the San Francisco Theatrical Federation with local theaters for the retention of orchestral music is a matter for congratulation on the part not only of the musicians but of lovers of music generally. Theaters cater to the public taste, and it does not take the vision of a professional showman to see what the public desires in the way of entertainment. An effort to secure a seat almost any night, but especially on Saturday or Sunday, in those picture palaces which specialize in elaborate musical programs, given under the direction of artists of ability by orchestras composed of accomplished musicians, will convince even the most skeptical that San Francisco wants real music and will pay good prices to hear it. So true is this that even the presentation of a mediocre picture is excused because of a delightful musical program.

The campaign of education carried on by the American Federation of Musicians in behalf of good orchestral music in preference to the "canned" variety is having its effect. Says the organ of the Federation:

"The trend throughout the country is in the direction of better music, and now that the radio carries the best music to practically every corner of this great land, the theater that will satisfy the public in the near future will be the motion picture theater that furnishes good pictures and, above other things, a good orchestra. The orchestra is and always has been the foundation and backbone of real theater entertainment."

UNION LABOR AND THE CHURCH

It is interesting and highly significant that recent news dispatches have conveyed information of utterances by eminent churchmen bearing on the industrial situation which reveal not only sympathy with the ideals of organized labor, but helpful arguments in favor of the actual application and realization of those ideals. It was not always thus, and many times in past years have the utterances of prelates and churchmen been used to defeat the humane and fraternal aims of the unions to better the condition of themselves and their fellows through organization and concerted action. In times of stress great minds naturally seek alleviation of disturbing conditions, and it is gratifying that the church is taking the lead in discussing economic conditions thoughtfully and sympathetically.

The great strike in the full-fashioned hosiery industry in Philadelphia impels Dr. E. A. E. Palm-

quist, secretary of the Philadelphia Federation of Churches, in a letter to the press, to give utterance to the following:

"These open shop operators are trading upon two stubborn social facts. The first is, the more a man needs to work, the less of a wage he will accept. Therefore, this is the time to gouge the workingman. The second social fact upon which these philanthropists are trading is that in a time of depression the public is not in sympathy with a strike. It should be recognized that there are open shops in which the laborers are given fair wages and due consideration, but it should also be said that organized labor has been and is the best agency to protect American labor from serfdom. Even now in many open shops men are working far beyond the legitimate number of hours."

The Rt. Rev. Joseph Schrembs, Bishop of Cleveland, strongly upheld the principle of organized labor and declared against "the open shop" at the closing session of the Cleveland regional Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems. His address was delivered in the presence of leading employers and labor officials, and in a city that has been witnessing for months a dramatic strike declared against most of the hotels of the city.

"Whatever improvement there has been in the condition of labor and in wages," Bishop Schrembs said, "has been the result of organization. If ever there comes the day when labor will be disorganized, we shall again find men standing idle ready to sell their labor at any price it will be given. I would like to see joint boards formed by employers and employees so that there could be mutual counsel on what is the best plan for both. Therein lies a solution of unemployment and other conditions."

In an address to the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., smashed at the protection afforded large income taxpayers. He warned "the masters of the capitalist system" that a greater proportion of the national income soon must be diverted from the immense profits and dividends of capitalists to wage earners. He called for a \$5,000,000,000 bond issue for public works, the interest to be paid by a tax on incomes above \$10,000, and in discussing another phase of unemployment he said: "Industry does not stand in need of more funds. What is needed is more sales. We have been diverting too much national income to interest and profits. We have not handed enough national income to the wage earners. The last solution that the masters of the capitalist system wish to consider is the obvious one of enabling the wage earners to buy more products."

PLAIN WORDS BY MR. SCRIPPS

Robert P. Scripps, principal owner of the Scripps-Howard newspaper syndicate, whose remarks before the Progressive conference in Washington were printed in last week's Labor Clarion, is responsible for a follow-up story which appeared in his newspapers in the form of an editorial, and which in part is as follows:

"If capital will not permit a wider distribution of wealth through higher wages and shorter hours for labor, the government by taxation must redistribute wealth sufficiently to maintain the production and consumption of goods.

"The alternative is revolution. Free men will not starve in the midst of wealth. They will destroy the government which protects a system of economic slavery. The price of survival in the machine age is planned economy. If it cannot be provided by our democracy it will be attempted by a dictatorship.

"If democracy cannot provide jobs and a decent living for the masses as the Progressives demand, this country is headed for Fascism or Communism.

"Give the Progressives a chance!"

These are plain words, and show that the gravity of the present industrial depression is ap-

preciated by those who keep their finger on the public pulse. "Redistribution of wealth" as an alternative to Fascism or Communism sounds rather revolutionary. But "the beginning of health is to know the disease," says a famous philosopher.

SPLENDID CO-OPERATION

The recent passage of the Bacon-Davis act, providing that contractors on government projects must pay the wage scale prevailing in the community in which the work is to be done, was brought about largely through united effort on the part of trades unions, commercial and industrial bodies, and is an indication of what can be accomplished by co-operation. Incidentally it is a victory for organized labor, because the "prevailing wage" invariably is the union wage. Thus these combined efforts benefit all classes of labor.

San Francisco is to profit by this law, as a \$250,000 construction program at Fort Mason is to be carried out under its provisions. Bids will be called April 15; the law goes into effect April 3. Had the contract been awarded March 24, as scheduled, the former method of bringing in outside labor to work for wages far below the prevailing rate would have been invoked.

It is pleasing to note in the daily press that "the Chamber of Commerce, the Industrial Association and Building Trades officials were jubilant over the victory won by the united associations fighting against cheap labor."

It may be added that others than those mentioned are jubilant. The ancient and outworn theory that cheap labor was a benefit to a community has been thoroughly discredited. To have a prosperous community we must have prosperous workers, and this seems to have penetrated the minds of business men to such an extent that there is hope of harmonious action instead of strife between business and labor, to the benefit of all concerned.

Congratulations should be extended to the commercial and industrial bodies for their change of heart.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that three Greek sailors could be deported under the immigration act of 1924. The sailors had contended that previous laws, giving certain privileges to seamen, were not affected by the immigration law. Secretary of Labor Doak said the decision affirmed the contention of the department that an alien seaman who deserted his ship in a United States port and remained in the country might be deported at any time after arrival. Secretary Doak said nearly 100,000 sailors who have deserted ships in United States ports could be deported as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court in two cases.

Stockholders of the American Tobacco Company have brought suit to prevent payment of enormous salaries to its officials. The annual salary of President George W. Hull is \$2,200,000. Under a stock subscription plan of the company Hull will pay \$25 a share for 13,440 shares of stock, which has a market value of \$116 a share. Under this system each of the vice-presidents received more than half a million dollars in addition to salaries. The company is, as all know, anti-union, and it would be pleasant to know that the nickels and dimes of union men were not used to swell these outrageous grafts.

A conference at American Federation of Labor headquarters at Washington recently discussed jurisdictional matters of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and several American Federation of Labor affiliates. Differences are being adjusted preparatory to the Brotherhood's action at their Houston convention next May on proposed American Federation of Labor affiliation. The Brotherhood has a membership of more than 185,000.

THE CHERRY TREE

With a little hatchet the truth about many things is hewed out—sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Appointment of John R. Alpine to head the new employment service development in the Department of Labor will bring back to more active contact with the trade union movement one of its veterans.

Alpine, once the head of the plumbers' organization, was for years a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. When he resigned he held the office of third vice-president.

When Samuel Gompers went away to Europe to carry the message of American labor to the labor movements of Europe Alpine was called in to assume the post of acting president. A side of the man not so well known to his confreres then came to light. They found Alpine a real executive, with an enormous capacity for getting work done without fuss, apparent effort or turmoil.

Perhaps a quiet ease about doing things was the outstanding mark of the man as he sat behind the famous big desk on the top floor at Ninth and Massachusetts in Washington, where he could swing around and look at the capitol dome if he felt so inclined.

* * *

No man gets to be any kind of a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor without the capacity to make and hold friends. Any man that climbs up to the post of third vice-president must demonstrate that capacity over a long stretch of years—more years in those days than latterly.

But perhaps more important to the rank and file than that, the man who reaches that position in the official councils of the American Federation of Labor must know his trade unionism. The philosophy of it must be ingrained in his being. Surely it was with John Alpine and it is not something washed off by a short absence from active contact. So the deep-rooted philosophy of the American trade union movement goes into this newly created job.

* * *

President Hoover has announced that several other executive positions are to be created in the administration of this new fund, which is not only to develop the present employment service, but which is to lay the foundation for coming recommendations. If subsequent appointments rate as high as this first one the country will be well served.

It is worth pointing out that this is the highest post given to any member of the American Federation of Labor under the present administration. Secretary Doak will rank Mr. Alpine, but Secretary Doak was not a member of an affiliated organization.

If rumor is correct in whispering the forecast that other trade unionists will be called upon to help in shaping the employment service policy of the nation we may in confidence look forward to the development of an employment service that will be based on the needs of American wage earners and not upon the example of any other country, unless that example fits our needs.

* * *

Study of European free employment agencies will be made as a part of the work of preparing for an American program. That will bring a variety of socialistic efforts into the field of discussion; but it looks very much as if socialistic experimentation would have to run the gauntlet of American trade union experience and that what comes after the sifting will fit American institutions, the American scene and the American mind on such matters.

WIT AT RANDOM

Office Boy—There's a salesman outside with a mustache. Executive—Tell him I've got a mustache.—Ex.

* * *

When found robbing the cash box in the fish store, be nonchalant—smoke a herring.—Bruce Every Month.

* * *

The Girl—I should think you'd feel as happy as a king when you're in the air. Aviator—Happier! I'm an ace.—Boston Transcript.

* * *

One of the compensations of being poor is that you can get a thrill out of finding a dime in the pocket of an old overcoat.—Printers' Ink Monthly.

* * *

"You were swindled over this Rembrandt. The picture is not fifty years old." "I don't care about age, so long as it is a genuine Rembrandt."—Labor.

* * *

Of all the stories about the new "Bantam Austin" car our favorite is the one which goes: She—We must hurry home, dear; it's getting dark. He—Aw, baloney! We're under a truck.—Ex.

* * *

A young playwright was complaining to Max Reinhardt that his three-year-old son had torn up the manuscript of his newest masterpiece. "Ah," mused the great producer, "the child can read."—Ex.

* * *

Hubby—There, my dear, is \$30 for you as a little gift, and it has meant a great deal of hard work to get it. I think I deserve a little applause. His Wife (eagerly)—Applause? Why, dear, I think you deserve an encore!—Ex.

* * *

An old farmer was complaining bitterly to the minister of the terribly bad weather for the crops, when the latter reminded him that he had much to be grateful for, all the same. "And remember," said the good man, "Providence cares for all. Even the birds of the air are fed each day." "Aye," replied the farmer, darkly, "off my corn."—Glasgow Herald.

* * *

A teacher in a LaGrande (Oregon) school asked her pupils to tell who the world's smartest man is, and give the reasons. One urchin suggested Thomas Edison, "because he invented the phonograph and the radio so people could stay up all night and use his electric light bulbs."—Labor.

* * *

His commanding officer ordered General Butler to place himself under arrest. General Butler promptly did so, without any beating about the bush or making the claim that he was having trouble in finding himself. Now the Chicago police are thinking of sending a similar order to Al Capone.—Tampa Morning Tribune.

* * *

The hotel clerk was astonished to see a guest parading through the foyer in a pair of pajamas. "Here, what are you doing?" The guest snapped out of it and apologized: "Beg pardon; I'm a somnambulist." "Well," sneered the clerk, "you can't walk around here like that, no matter what your religion is."—Labor.

* * *

A guest of a small Southern hotel was awakened early one morning by a knock on his door. "What is it?" he called drowsily without getting up. "A telegram, Boss," responded a negro's voice. "Well, can't you shove it under the door without waking me up so early?" the man asked irritably. "No, suh," the darky answered, with his mind on a tip, "it's on a tray."—Ex.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Q.—In the slang of criminals, what does the word "noble" mean?

A.—This is a word used by modern racketeers to describe a guard for strikebreakers.

Q.—Have Florida and Alabama any laws regulating the hours of work for women?

A.—No. Employers may work women as long as they please in these states.

Q.—Will Canadian and American labor meet in the same city this year?

A.—For the first time, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labor will have their annual convention in the same city this year. Canadian labor will meet at Vancouver September 21 and the A. F. of L. will open its convention there October 5.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

The emergency bill passed on January 23, 1931, at the personal solicitation of Governor Rolph, has been found to conflict with a California constitutional provision that prohibits new positions coming within the emergency clause. Even though the five citizens to constitute the State Unemployment Commission will not receive salaries, nevertheless the inhibition prevails. Steps have been taken to pass the bill in the regular way. It will be necessary to wait the ninety days after the Legislature adjourns before it becomes effective.

Firms to the number of 1495, with 350,000 employees, have agreed to eliminate overtime, notify their staffs of the permanency of employment, and lessen the work time, if absolutely necessary.

FISH IS ALL WORKED UP

Representative Hamilton Fish, who as chairman of a House committee investigated communism in America, told a radio audience this week that American technical experts sent to Russia will cost America loss of a billion a year in exports very soon. Congressman Fish said the American wheat export market has gone and that it will be followed by the loss of four other commodity markets. "Greedy and money mad bankers" who are helping the soviets by credits and in trade relations were pilloried by Fish as helping world communism and the destruction of democratic civilization.

FIGHT TO MAINTAIN WAGES

That a conflict of almost titanic proportions is raging over the issue of wage reductions, with international bankers on the one side and management on the other, is the boiled-down essence of what Chester M. Wright, I. L. N. S. correspondent, says he has learned in New York.

"It is," he says, "an almost astounding fact, unprecedented in the history of American depressions, that the greater portion of those identified with management and the majority of those concerned with speaking for management—notably editors—have taken an uncompromising stand for high wages. The disquieting thing is that international bankers, with the great Chase National an outstanding figure in the little group of financial monarchs, seem lined up for wage reductions, which they prefer to call deflation of labor."

BUSINESS ON UPGRADE?

The output of automobiles, steel, cotton cloth, petroleum, electric energy and freight car loadings each rose during the first week in March. If the rate of increase for the first two weeks should continue throughout March the month's total would show a gain several times as great as is to be expected solely on seasonal grounds.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Report of Law and Legislative Committee - Delivery of Milk

An interesting report of the Law and Legislative Committee, the report of Secretary O'Connell on the progress of legislative matters at Sacramento and a plea for support of the Milk Wagon Drivers for support in their efforts to maintain reasonable working hours were the features of last Friday night's session of the Labor Council.

The Law and Legislative Committee presented a draft of a proposed ordinance to be submitted to the Board of Supervisors to put into effect the "prevailing wage," in conformity with legislation recently enacted by the Congress for government projects. It also gave a detailed outline of Supervisor Havenner's plan for making Hetch Hetchy water available to the city within a year by the immediate construction of a pipe line over Altamont Pass.

Secretary O'Connell's report on legislative proceedings, always a matter of extreme interest to the delegates, gave a summary of activities at Sacramento and a digest of the action (or lack of action) of the legislators on the several measures in which organized labor is especially interested.

Delegate Decker of the Milk Wagon Drivers called attention to insidious efforts being made to work up a sentiment among milk consumers for early morning delivery, which might result in the drivers being compelled to start work as early as 3 o'clock in the morning. He denied the necessity for this, and asked support of milk consumers in helping to maintain reasonable working hours for the members of his craft.

Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, March 20, 1931

Called to order at 8 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in the Clarion.

Credentials—Chauffeurs No. 275, C. H. Pressey, vice R. Doyle. Municipal Cribbers, Patrick Prior. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of San Francisco Building Trades Council. Typographical No. 21, offering use of mailing list upon any matter pertaining to the labor movement. Holyoke Central Labor Union, relating to union-marked paper for printing, and stating such paper is manufactured at Holyoke, Mass., by members of Eagle Lodge No. 1, Brotherhood of Papermakers. S. F. Lodge No. 26, Loyal Order of Moose, relating to question of diverting convention of the Order from city of Cleveland being now under consideration.

Referred to Executive Committee—Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers, relating to non-union conditions at Merry-Go-Round, 169 O'Farrell street.

Referred to Secretary—From Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act. Inquiry from International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, in regard to San Francisco contractors having charge of work on the Boulder Dam. Letter from A. J. Cleary, Secretary to the Mayor of San Francisco.

Charter Committee—From Waiters' Union including donation by Waiters No. 30 to campaign fund against the proposed charter.

Minutes of Executive Committee—Relating to negotiations with the States-Hofbrau and wage scales of Culinary Workers.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Unions request not to patronize the Merry-Go-Round on O'Farrell street: The Loyal Order of Moose have decided to hold their convention at Mooseheart instead

of at Cleveland, on account of unfair hotels at latter place. Theatrical Federation have settled all their differences with the Alhambra, Royal and Castro Theaters. Tailors No. 80, the unfair firm of McDonald & Collett has failed in business; ask demand for their union label. United Garment Workers No. 131, Dr. Jas. M. Heady will speak in behalf of their trade and label in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple next Wednesday evening; request demand for their label on shirts, overalls and working pants and garments to enable union firms to continue in business in this city. Water Workers, have circularized their membership against the proposed charter for the city and county, and Delegate Dowd thanked Secretary O'Connell for assistance at Sacramento. Milk Wagon Drivers, presented their plea against morning delivery of milk; have instructed members in regard to labor's opposition to the charter.

Report of the Law and Legislative Committee—Presented draft of proposed ordinance providing for the establishment of the highest general prevailing wage to be made part of specifications on all contracts for public work. Explained in detail Havenner's plan for the immediate construction of a pipe line across the San Joaquin Valley and a siphon at Red Mountain Bar; also pipe line across Altamont Pass, which work will enable Hetch Hetchy water to be brought into San Francisco within a year or at most eighteen months, and thereby secure the city against a water shortage for all time. Report concurred in.

Secretary O'Connell rendered an interesting report on the work of the Legislature during the past week, dealing mostly with the fight on reapportionment.

New Business—Moved that the names of Alhambra, Royal and Castro Theaters be removed from the "We Don't Patronize List." Carried.

Receipts—\$550.09. Expenditures—\$994.09.

Adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting March 18, 1931, in room 315, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Desepte, at 8:30 p. m. New members were given the obligation. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Communications were read and filed. Bills were passed on by the trustees.

Reports of committees showed good progress.

New Business: Several matters were discussed and put off till next meeting. A report of the hosiery committee was read.

Good of the Auxiliary: Many members reported visiting shops in various parts of the city and demanding the label and, not getting it, walking out.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary, the meeting adjourned.

MRS. DECKER, Secretary-Treasurer.

LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS

From the labor legislative headquarters in Sacramento comes the following announcement of committee hearings on measures in which labor is interested before the California Legislature:

A. B. 1168 (printing of text books)—Assembly committee on education, Tuesday, March 31, 4 p. m.

A. B. 77 (unemployment insurance)—Assembly

committee on insurance; public hearing in Assembly chamber, Thursday, April 2, 8 p. m.

A. B. 481 (car limit bill)—Assembly committee on public utilities, Friday, April 10, 9 a. m.

A. B. 892 (electrical workers' safety bill)—Assembly committee on public utilities, Friday, April 10, 9 a. m.

TAXICAB COMPANY SIGNS

Local No. 640, Taxicab Drivers, of Los Angeles, announces to labor and its friends that an agreement with the California Cab company has been signed, which is quite a boost for the local, as it is the first time in the history of the union that any company has signed and come to such a satisfactory understanding, says the "Citizen."

THE WOMEN'S BUREAU

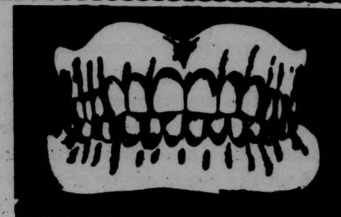
Nine out of every ten people if confronted in an "Ask me another" test with the question, "What is the Federal Women's Bureau?" would probably be at sea. It is not an employment agency finding jobs for women, nor a service furnishing advice to housewives seeking balanced menus, new recipes and the latest fashion news. The Women's Bureau is an organization composed of women, directed by a woman—Miss Mary Anderson—and working in the interests of all wage-earning women throughout the country. This agency formulates standards and policies for women's employment, makes investigations, collects data, and analyzes the problems of the vast array of women who work, attempting to aid as it can in their solution.

When making purchases remember the union label and shop card—the emblems of trades unionism.

In Union there is strength

Harmony
FINEST TOBACCOS PLUS ORGANIZED SKILL

CLOWN
CIGARETTES
UNION MADE



Beautiful Set of Nature Tinted Teeth
\$12.50 up

Gold or Porcelain Crowns.....\$5.00
Painless Extracting.....\$1.00

"If it hurts don't pay"
Bridgework.....\$5.00
Gold Inlays.....\$5.00 up
Fillings.....\$1.00 up

ALL WORK GUARANTEED
Credit Given Gladly

DR. J. C. CAMPBELL
942 MARKET STREET

Voice From the Past Rebukes Non-Unionist

Straight Thinking Newspaper Man Tells of Struggles of Unions From Which All Benefit

The Labor Clarion is indebted to the "Oregon Labor News" for the following quoted article, which is captioned, "From the New York 'Journal,' May, 1906 (24 years ago)." The author is not designated, but whoever he is he is entitled to the thanks of trades-unionists the country over for his forceful presentation of the case of "Unionist vs. Non-Unionist." No better service could be rendered by the labor press than in giving the widest publicity to the sentiments and facts embodied in this excellent article, and it is here given in full:

"A daily newspaper prints a whine which is signed 'Robert White.' This gentleman—perhaps imaginary—deplores the existence and influence of labor unions. And he concludes as follows:

"I am an American mechanic, but God help me if I have to join a labor union in order to provide for myself and family.

'ROBERT WHITE.'

"Mr. Robert White, what kind of a mechanic are you? Your letter suggests a man more efficient as a whining talker than as a worker.

"Let us assume that you ARE a mechanic.

"Is it such a disgraceful thing to join a union that adds to the strength and self-respect of all those that join it?

"Perhaps you know that when the union which makes up the United States was formed there were some that talked as you did.

"Some of the original states were inclined to say, 'God help us if we have to join a union.'

"But they DID join the union. Wasn't it a good thing? Haven't they all profited by it? Aren't they better off, more powerful, more self-respecting?

"And, Mr. Robert White, are you aware of the fact that American wages are high—at least four times as great, on the average, as they were less than a hundred years ago?

Non-Unionist Profits by Union Activities

"If you are a bricklayer, or a carpenter, getting four or five dollars a day, DO YOU KNOW WHY YOU GET THAT MUCH MONEY?

"You get that BECAUSE OF THE PLUCKY FIGHT THAT UNION MEN HAVE MADE.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Kress, S. H., Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

"The TRADE-UNIONS give YOU your big wages. It isn't the scabs that give you your good pay. If this country's mechanics consisted entirely of scabs, of whining men who want all the benefit and none of the risk, you, Mr. Robert White, would be getting a dollar a day; you would be discharged without notice; you would be despised by your employer, AND YOU WOULD DESERVE TO BE DESPISED, for you would have shown yourself a man without self-respect, ambition or courage.

"Ignorance is probably at the bottom of your complaining. You probably don't know the work that unions have done for you and every man who depends upon his daily labor for his daily bread.

Fought and Suffered for Principle

"The good wages that are paid today to the union man, AND ALSO TO THE SCAB, are paid BECAUSE UNION WORKINGMEN'S WIVES HAVE SUFFERED—WATCHED THEIR CHILDREN GO HUNGRY WHILE THEIR MEN FOUGHT FOR THEIR UNION RIGHTS.

"Self-sacrifice, courage, the spirit of manly friendship that should exist between all workers, are at the bottom of the American mechanic's prosperity.

"The scab who wants the big wages, but who would shirk the union dues, and run away like a deserter in wartime when the strike comes on, is not a man to criticize union labor. He may be weak and unfortunate. He is not admirable!

"You should take pride in joining a union, Mr. White; you should be proud to contribute your share to the united action of workers. You should have within you that sense of loyalty, solidarity, respect for your class and for your work that makes the real trade-union man.

"The trade-unions are far from perfect. But perfection is not common among human beings.

Suffer and Prosper Together

"The trade-unions make mistakes—they are too dictatorial sometimes in power. Who is NOT dictatorial when powerful?

"But the trade-unions represent in industry exactly what our union of states represents in politics and in national life.

"The trade-unions represent determination of men to stick to one another, to work with one another, suffer with one another when necessary, AND PROSPER WITH ONE ANOTHER ALL ALIKE.

"Mr. Robert White, God help the man who has within him so little sympathy with his fellows that he does not gladly join them and work with them, sharing prosperity and hard times, putting the welfare of ALL against the selfish wants of the self-seeking ONE.

"Scab" Despised Even by Employer

"Very pathetic in the life of a professional 'scab' workman is his belief in the flattery of those who use him. He helps to keep down wages. He betrays his own kind. And mean employers who use one workman to fight another are fulsome in their praise of the scab's character. The poor ignorant man who has gone against his fellow workmen finds comfort in the praise of the rich men that praise him AND DESPISE HIM.

"The scab flattered by a rich enemy of unions ought to know the kind of reception that a traitor gets in the enemy's camp. The scab is received by the employer, fighting unions, as enthusiastically as the British Benedict Arnold. And in his heart the employer despises the scab whom he uses just as the general despises the soldier who sells out his country.

"Workmen, STICK TOGETHER. What do

you get out of life except a mere living and YOUR HONOR AS MEN? Is not self-respect worth more to you than the money of a man that looks down upon you as you take it? You have climbed well up the hill together, arm in arm.

"STICK TOGETHER AND YOU WILL REACH THE TOP.

"Divide, and you will roll to the bottom."

Do your share in putting union men to work. Buy union-made goods.

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COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Southeast Corner 17th & Mission St.

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
ON CREDIT
HEADQUARTERS FOR
OCCIDENTAL
STOVES AND RANGES

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UNION MADE

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UNION STORE

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FLORAL ARTISTS

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OAKLAND STOCKTON
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FINE UNION TAILORED CLOTHES—
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BOSS ALWAYS FAIR TO LABOR
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BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

Culinary Trades' Fight in Cleveland

Moose Cancel Arrangements for Convention in That City

Senator James J. Davis, who is high in the councils of the Moose, has informed International Labor News Service that the Cleveland lodge has notified the national organization that it will be unable to handle the forthcoming convention scheduled for Cleveland. As a result, Senator Davis said, the convention will be held at Mooseheart, Ind.

The action of the Cleveland Moose lodge means that Cleveland has lost another big convention because of the lockout of union cooks, waiters and waitresses by the large Cleveland hotels.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles some time ago decided to take its convention from Cleveland to Toledo.

Cleveland has also lost the conventions of two of the Railroad Brotherhoods. Instead of meeting in Cleveland, the Trainmen will go to Houston, while the Firemen and Enginemen will go to Toronto.

Teamsters' Generous Contribution

Secretary-Treasurer Bob Hesketh of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance reports receiving a check for \$1000 from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs to aid the fight of the locked out Cleveland cooks, waiters and waitresses. The Cleveland culinary workers were locked out last July because they refused to accept a "yellow dog" contract.

The general executive board of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers is very appreciative of the generous contribution from the Teamsters.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION REVIEWED

(Continued from Page 1)

Department could not find a Congressman who was willing to introduce a bill to that effect. They took the same stand as labor, that the Postoffice Department was created for service, not for profit. The Howell home-raid bill, which permitted the raiding of homes without a warrant, was killed in the Senate. Another bill that passed the House and was lost in the filibuster in the Senate provided copyright legislation.

Products of Convict Labor

Earnest efforts were made by the American Federation of Labor to prohibit the importation of manganese, lumber, matches and other goods, wares or merchandise, manufactured, mined or produced wholly or in part by convict, forced or indentured labor. Representatives of the American Federation of Labor appeared before committees of the House and Senate and also the Bureau of Customs and urged this legislation.

Owing to the increase in the importation of crude oil, which made 100,000 oil workers idle, the American Federation of Labor advocated an embargo on that product. This legislation failed, owing to the influence of the oil companies that import the oil.

Radio legislation granting WCFL a clear channel failed because Representative White, chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, refused to call a meeting of the conferees to act upon amendments made in the Senate. The Senate had amended the bill to grant WCFL a clear channel.

All bills in the interest of farm relief and for the relief of ex-service men were supported by the American Federation of Labor. Some of them became laws. Hearings on old age pension legislation were held by committees of the Senate and House and representatives of the American Federation of Labor explained the attitude of the American Federation of Labor. Companion bills

for the Sunday closing of barber shops were introduced. The Senate passed the bill and the House reported it favorably, but a vote for its passage was not taken.

Bills to permit credit unions in the District of Columbia were reported favorably in both houses but only passed the Senate. Bills that would prohibit loan sharks and protect persons who are in need of small loans were reported favorably in both houses but failed of passage because of the congestion.

Five-Day Week to Be Issue

Labor supported a bill introduced by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts providing for a five-day week for all Government employees. This will become a leading issue in the next Congress.

It will thus be seen that labor was unusually active in support of social justice legislation, and while some of the bills urged met with defeat most of these passed one house. At the same time most objectionable legislation was defeated. Owing to the fact that the next Congress will be almost evenly divided politically, and the presidential election will occur in 1932, we have every reason to believe that we will succeed in our efforts to secure additional remedial legislation.

DR. HEADY'S LECTURE

In a lecture replete with psychology, humorous illustration and anecdote, and good, old-fashioned argument, Dr. James M. Heady addressed an audience in the auditorium of the Labor Temple last Wednesday night. Taking for his subject, "How to Improve Yourself and Existing Conditions," the lecturer launched into an exposition of psychological teachings applicable to individual and collective success. Developing the theme along the lines of "What a man believes, that he is," he showed that the will to do was responsible for all of the "success" in life. He then took up the subject of popularizing the demand for union-made goods and support of the union label. Speaking of the prevailing business depression, he said that if everybody would demand union-made products—the products of workers who were paid adequate wages and labor under proper conditions—the economic depression would be a thing of the past within thirty days. "If workmen have steady employment at good wages everybody profits," he said. "The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, and every line of business benefits." The demand for union products is the only way to bring about and maintain this condition, he declared, and he hoped in the series of lectures of which this was the first to demonstrate that in the demand for union-made products was the solution of labor's problems.

The audience was addressed by Miss Sarah Hagen, in behalf of the Garment Workers' Union, under whose auspices the lecture was given. She explained the plight of the members of her union, who are among the greatest sufferers from unemployment, and suggested that the effort to stimulate the demand for union goods was the only hope for relief. She then introduced Fred Beroni, superintendent of the Neustadter Bros.' factory, who after a few well chosen remarks introduced the speaker of the evening.

Disappointment was expressed by those interested because of the light attendance. It is Dr. Heady's intention to give further lectures in behalf of the union label campaign, and no doubt future attendance will be greatly augmented. The lecturer is an entertaining and impressive speaker.

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions.

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Finest Work on Shirts and Collars

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